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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### EARL KITCHENER LEAVES FOR THE NEAR EAST.

#### NO DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET.

#### Horrible Details of Trench Fighting.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

#### NO DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET.

November 6, 3.35 p.m.  
Despite denials, the papers generally assume that Earl Kitchener has left the War Office, but only in order to take up an equally important post elsewhere. It is hinted at in some quarters that he is to take charge of affairs in the Near East. There is no suggestion whatever of disagreement in the Cabinet.

#### EARL KITCHENER GOES TO THE NEAR EAST.

November 6, 7.20 p.m.  
The Press Bureau announces that Earl Kitchener, at the request of his colleagues, has left England for a short visit to the eastern theatre of war.

#### AMERICAN PRESS AND PLOTTERS.

#### WHOLE NEST SHOULD BE CLEARED OUT.

November 6, 5.20 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Press vigorously supports President Wilson on the subject of German-Americans. The *New York Herald* says:—It is high time the small and noisy groups of alien sympathisers were brought to book. The *New York Evening Sun* states:—Let us have no makeshift sentimentality, but clean out the whole nest of plotters and punish them with exemplary severity.

#### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

#### REMARKABLE HATRED ENGENDERED.

November 6, 5.20 a.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a German correspondent on the western front describes the new spirit of trench fighting which he says has become desperate, more virulent and more cruel owing to the embitterment resulting from the great French offensive in September. Hitherto the most merciless fighting had been in Argonne, the wooded country favouring savage warfare and producing the "Argonne Type" which is known along the whole front. This picture of the torn and grimy fighter, reminiscent of primal days when men fought like cannibals and wild animals, is now general. The same horrible methods are adopted along the whole line and victory lies in hand to hand fighting, the battle swaying with thrusting, wrestling, throttling and biting, and with knife, bayonet, rifle-butt and spade. The real zone of horror is that between the trenches, where, multitudes of rats fattening on the rotting corpses, grow so fat till they resemble little dogs. They are slaughtered with loathing when they stray into the trenches. Gone are the chivalrous days when hours daily were practically set apart for the French and German soldiers who emerged from their trenches and exchanged chaff. Now instead of pointed jokes, missives are exchanged, unpleasant and hateful.

#### FRESH GERMAN ATTACK BREAKS DOWN.

November 6, 5.10 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a communique states that a fresh German attack in "The Courtine" position, broke down completely. A French mine explosion seriously damaged part of the German positions between Argonne and the Meuse.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE BALKAN SITUATION.

#### FRENCH CAPTURE BRIDGES FROM BULGARIANS.

November 5, 6.00 p.m.  
A Paris communique says that the Bulgarians are entrenching before Krivolak, two hundred yards from the French outposts. An action is proceeding north of Babrovo and the French have captured the bridges to the north-west of Krivolak.

#### FRENCH ATTACK BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

November 6, 2.20 a.m.  
The Bulgarians, despite violent artillery preparations, completely failed on the 3rd inst. when attacking a French bridgehead at Krivolak. The French on the same day carried two villages west and east of Babrovo, and also attacked the frontier ridges.

#### OUR CAVALRY ACCELERATE BULGARIAN ROUT.

November 6, 6.35 a.m.  
The Serbian Legation in Athens announces that the Bulgarian army, while descending through old Serbia towards Macedonia, via Koprivnik and Perlepe, were defeated at Izvor, after a battle of several days' duration. French infantry and British cavalry from Krivolak accelerated the victory. The Serbians took Izvor and Gradevo, while the Bulgarians, decimated, are retreating in the direction of Koprivnik. The Bulgarians have also evacuated the right bank of the Vardar.

#### NISH REPORTED ENTERED.

November 6, 1.50 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam Sofia telegrams, say that a Bulgarian Division has entered Nish.

#### THE GREEK CRISIS.

November 5, 6.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it seems certain that King Constantine is determined to keep M. Zaimis in the Cabinet with power to dissolve Parliament, but M. Zaimis does not agree on the latter point. The King has appointed as Minister for War, his aide-de-camp, General Mark, in appreciation of his conduct. This has caused a painful impression among the Venizelists, who regard it as a blow to their leader's prestige, but who are hopeful of the results of the coming elections.

Later.  
The King has proposed to M. Zaimis to retain the Premiership, but the latter has refused on the ground that he only had accepted it provisionally in order to ease the situation and that dissolution would entail him actively participating in internal politics, which he had already declined to do. The King has now summoned his Ministers to a Council.

Later.  
M. Zaimis will be entrusted with the reconstructing of the Cabinet. The Chamber will be dissolved. The old Ministers will retain their portfolios, but there will be new Ministers for Public Worship and Justice.

#### AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS SHOW HOW TO ADVANCE.

November 5, 9.20 p.m.  
The Press Bureau intimates that the Turks, last night, attacked four times on the British extreme right. The Australians and New Zealanders advanced with filled sandbags, built small barricades, and completely repulsed the enemy. Our casualties were of the slightest.

#### BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK; MANY LIVES LOST IN AEGEAN SEA.

November 5, 9.20 p.m.  
The War Office announces that the British transport *Ramses* was sunk by the shell-fire of an enemy submarine on September 19 in the Aegean Sea. There were about 380 Indian troops on board, of whom 75 were saved. 28 of the crew were also saved. A number of the boats were smashed by shell-fire. The survivors reached the island of Antioch in their own boats and were hospitably treated by the Greeks.

#### BRITAIN'S OFFER TO GREECE.

November 6, 11.5 p.m.  
A telegram from Athens reports that M. Venizelos has declared that Britain's offer of Cyprus to Greece was independent of the result of the war, while the other promises and concessions were conditional on the success of the Allies. Besides Cyprus, Greece was to acquire a part of the vilayet of Thrace in Bulgarian Thrace, Bulgaria being reduced to the frontiers that existed before the last Balkan war. In return therefor the Entente only required the assistance of the smaller units of the Greek fleet.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

#### GERMAN GAS FACTORY BOMBED.

November 5, 6.00 p.m.  
A Paris communique says: We completely checked two fresh German attacks in Champagne, each of which was supported by liquid fire. Our air squadron bombed the works at Dornach, where the Germans manufacture poison gas.

#### VIOLENT FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

November 6, 2.20 p.m.  
A Paris communique reports that artillery actions have been continued in Artois and particularly around Loos. Violent fighting is proceeding without abatement in Champagne, and north of Massiges. The enemy, with the usual preparations, launched large forces and succeeded in gaining small portions of the French first line trenches on Hill No. 199, but they were checked or repulsed everywhere else.

#### FIVE AIR FIGHTS.

November 6, 12.05 a.m.  
Field Marshal Sir John French in a communique says there were five air fights yesterday resulting in a German aeroplane being brought down within our lines. The weather has been very wet since the 1st inst. Mining activity continues.

#### THE ITALIANS.

#### HEAVY SNOWFALL IN AUSTRIA.

November 6, 12.30 a.m.  
A Rome communique says: Our artillery and infantry activity yesterday was directed to strengthening captured positions. We repulsed a number of attacks by the enemy. The weather everywhere is bad. Heavy snowfalls are occurring in the high altitudes and persistent rain in the lower.

#### AUSTRALIA AVOIDS POLITICAL TURMOIL.

November 5, 5.10 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne the Premier in the House of Representatives announced that the Premiers of several of the States, having agreed to ask the State Parliament to grant the Commonwealth, during the war and for one year thereafter, the powers sought by the Referendum with certain limitations, the Federal Government has decided to postpone the Referendum. The compromise has given general satisfaction, obviating as it does, political turmoil during time of war. The Commonwealth Treasurer, Mr. Higgs, in an interim financial statement, estimated the expenditure for 1914-15 at seventy-four millions sterling and the revenue at twenty-six and a half millions sterling. A further loan of 234 millions would be required. The military expenditure on the Expeditionary Forces would be 384 millions, providing for 225,000 men in June.

#### THE RUSSIANS.

#### PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL.

November 6, 2.20 a.m.  
A Petrograd communique continues to record fighting in the regions of Riga, Jacobstadt, Dvinsk, Styr and Suryna. Terrific local struggles are reported, in which the enemy has been repulsed, losing hundreds of prisoners and a quantity of war material.

#### RUSSIAN COMMANDANT HEAVILY SENTENCED.

November 6, 11.00 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Grigoroff, former commandant of Kovno, has been sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour and the loss of all rights, for not taking adequate measures for the defence of the fortress.

#### GERMANY'S ECONOMIC STRUGGLE.

November 6, 11.50 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Telegraph* learns that people are leaving Frankfurt owing to fear of a revolt by the starving population.

#### MR. ASQUITH TEMPORARILY ACTING AT THE WAR OFFICE.

November 5, 6.40 p.m.  
The Press Bureau states that during Lord Kitchener's temporary absence on public duty, Mr. Asquith is carrying on the work of the War Office. There is no truth in a statement circulated to-day that Lord Kitchener has resigned.

#### THE KING'S MISHAP.

November 6, 12.45 p.m.  
His Majesty the King is progressing satisfactorily. He had a better night and was able to be moved to a couch for a few hours but it will be some time before he is well enough to leave his room. No further bulletins will be issued.

## CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

#### Canton Aviation Meet.

Canton, November 4.

At last, after long waiting, the people of Canton have had the opportunity of seeing Captain Tom Gunn make flights in his seaplane. We began to think the privilege would never come for the day was set and then postponed several times. But Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd and 3rd instant, the long looked for event took place.

Weather conditions were all that could be desired. The first day was cloudy, but not rainy, and the second day was bright with sunshine. There were no troublesome winds and the water of the river was as smooth as glass. A moderately large crowd came the first day, but the second was a crush. Everybody was delighted with the perfect performance which was carried out without hitch.

Tom Gunn is certainly an aviator of the first rank. He controls his machine with ease and accuracy. China may well be proud of him. He made no attempt to introduce sensational aerial antics, as so many aviators pride themselves upon doing, but the marvellous command he displayed gave every one the impression that he could do the most difficult stunts if he saw fit. On the contrary he did what is of vastly more importance. He made quick, steady rises, flew rapidly wherever he chose to guide the machine, and then descended accurately and safely without loss of time. His exhibition was praiseworthy in every way. It opened our eyes to the great possibilities of air travelling, as no acrobatic juggling could have done. We have no hesitation in ranking this young Chinese as second to none in skill, courage, nerve, ambition, and what is not so common in aviators, common sense. All honour to him, the first Chinese to master the art of flying.

Two flights were made the first day, on the second of which Mr. Lee Sut, Chief Military Adviser to General Lung, accompanied the aviator as a passenger. They reached a height of a little over 5,000 feet. Mr. Lee expressed himself as well pleased with his novel experience, although it was a bit chilly in the upper strata and they passed through what seemed like a shower of rain. The second day three flights were made. On the second trip Mr. Wong Kwok Ling, the Canton Chief of Police was passenger. He also enjoyed his journey and returned smiling. But the last flight was the one that riveted the attention of all and caused a great wave of enthusiasm to pass over the mighty assembly. Mr. M. H. Newman, the comprehensive genius who has managed the entire affair with so much skill and success, announced that the last flight would be a trial for altitude. The aviator rose higher and higher till the huge sea plane looked like a bird, the sound of the motor was lost, and the form of the daring man who guided the dizzy course was entirely indistinguishable. At this great height he sailed over the city several times, then descended with graceful dips, landing in perfect safety.

His barometer indicated an elevation of 14,000 feet, breaking all previous records for China.

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